stylish creation copied, without a doubt

coming up to worship it, and as a curiosity it had no competitor in the entire island. But the officers and soldiers of the army who were in the neighborhood, and who all

went to see it, were at a loss to understand its meaning until a padre came to the rescue. He explained that it was a statue

of the Virgin Mary, and the consternation of the Catholic soldiers may be imagined

when they looked upon what they thought to be a desecration of a sacred subject.

"The padre, however, soon quelled their anger by explaining to them that the Fili-

pino wanted as much decoration for his

religious subjects as he could get, and that ne would not appreciate a statue of the

Virgin clad in the garments that are fa-miliar to us as the raiment of purity. He

demanded more than a simple garment

and they we ald not readily admit the su-periority of a beling whose dress was not

Education in Japan.

In no field of activity has Japan done so much as in that of education. Thanks to

the private and temple schools, which have

been in existence for centuries, as well as

to the higher state seminaries, popular ed-

It is greatly to the credit of the Japanese

physicians that ever since the middle of the

eighteenth century they have applied them-

selves to the study of the Dutch language,

thus opening a channel which has enabled

the science of Europe to effect an entry among them. As early as 1857 Tokyo saw

the creation of a sort of institute for for-

eign science, in which instruction was given

at first in Dutch, then in English, French,

German and even Russian languages. The

chief achievement of this seminary was the

compilation of an English-Japanese dictionary, while in 1858 the first European school

of medicine was also established there. A quarter of a century ago Japan depended

similarly clever work of Japan's army and

The Coming Presidential Election.

What the addition to the total number of

voters in the country is likely to be this

year is very hard to conjecture, for the rea-

son that between 1896 and 1904 so far as

tically no gain in the number of electors.

from 1884 to 1888, a gain of 1,300,000; from

electors increased 65 per cent, or from

Apparently owing to the fact that a vast

multitude of voters did not go to the polls

at all in 1900, the total popular vote in that

year was only 40.000 greater than it was in

to forecast what the increase in this vote

may be is the fact that an exceptionally

years ended with 1903 over 3,500,000 fer-

eign-born persons were added to our popu-

the proportion may be, however, it is im-

possible to judge.

It is none too early for political leaders

and managers to grasp the fact that 'first voters' are likely to constitute a more im-

portant factor in the approaching cam-paign than ever before and, as a conse-

will take part in the next election.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

First meeting in Manchuria (from a sketch by our special correspondent).

From the New York Commercia

8,400,000 to 13,900,000.

ucation has always been at a high level.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"It always makes me weary to hear people complaining of feeling unwell," said a man not a member of the medical profession to a Star reporter. "It's true that most people are suffering from colds or some form of the grip, but it is not necessary that they should shower their bad feelings upon every friend they chance to meet. There was a time when I did the same thing, but I got bravely over it, and now I always say I'm well.

"With me it was usually a case of imagination, as I found out later. Every time a friend would mention a remedy off I would go to a druggist and squander my money, until the list of remedies was about exhausted. The last recommendation I listened to directed me to go to market and get herbs from one of the old colored aunties who deal in roots, barks and grasses. It was in the springtime and the old aunty told me my face 'didn't show no signs of dissipated 'fliction,' and said a little herb tea was all I needed.

"She gave me the herbs, and when I got home I was made the laughing stock of the family and was complained against by my boy because I had not bought my med-icine in a bottle and had thereby deprived

him of a sale to the rag man.
"The herb tea started me to thinking, and when I realized that I had spent more than \$100 in remedies and was still complaining to every friend who asked how I felt I concluded to turn over a new leaf. What effect, if any, the herb tea had I cannot tell, but my condition changed and the man who now hears me make a complaint will receive a good cash present."

Detectives Evans and Muller were sent on a journey through lower Maryland not long ago and their associates at police headquarters are still engaging in a bit of gossip about the trip. It was necessary for them to drive through Piscataway and Surrattsville while looking for a man who -: s wanted in this city to answer a criminal

"The roads were in bad shape," remarked one of the sleuths upon his return, "and there was not even any foliage to vary the monotony of the long drive. We had driven a long distance without seeing anything but an occasional house and three hogs. The animals followed our team the same as a dog would follow his master over the road, and we were unable to explain the incident. When we made a stop and the animals seemed to have a desire to get at us we were more at sea than ever. It was only after some persuasion, in which force was used, that we were able to drive off Peking. 'Can you offer any reason for being fol-

lowed in this way?" one of the detectives A resident of the county who happened to be present at the time solved the problem

by saying the animals thought there was something to eat in the carriage.

They were on a par with the dogs at Occoquan, Va.," he said. "The canines there never neglected to go to the river when they heard the whistle of the Washington excursion boat blow, for they knew they 000; from 1876 to 1880 there was a gain of 800,would get what was left from the dinner

The Virginia dogs may have gotten scraps from the tables of the excursionists," one of the detectives concluded, "but the Maryland hogs were sorely disappointed if they expected anything to eat from our carfor we were trying to solve the food problem when they were following us."

"One of the great curlosities to Amerleans who first visit the Philippines," said an army officer who has just returned after a three years' detail in the archipelago, "is "he method of decoration used in the churches and cemeteries, especially in the matter of the statues of Christ and the Virgin. Almost all the statues of the the Virgin. Almost all the statues of the Savior in countries w'ose population is total vote this year should show a far dark skinned are of an Ethiopian hue and bear the facial characteristics of the natives. It would never do to cepict a Filipino Christ as a white man, for the reason large number of immigrants have landed that the natives would not understand or on our shores in recent years. In the eight that the natives would not understand or respect it as highly as they would a divine leader of their own race. And it follows lation, and a considerable proportion of that the mother of Christ must also be a those persons is now naturalized, and they

But one of the funniest things that ever light my eye was a statue in a cemetery in Luzon. There was a glass case as high a man and perhaps four feet square placed in a prominent part of the city of he dead that caught and held the eye. I pon closer inspection the case was seen to contain a statue of a woman. She was to contain a statue of a woman. She was quence, that they are likely to prove a gowned in the most elaborate fashion greater unknown quantity than has even own to the Filipino dressmaker, and a been the case hitherto. Evidently both of modern hat of the Galasborough type was the great political parties will need to do a se fauntily over her ear, the broad brim vast amount of missionary work if they falling away in a dashing style from her hope for victory in November.

There is quite a prim little married woman in this town who is waiting with considerable eagerness for the beginning of the race meeting at Benning.

The reason that she is eagerly awaiting the beginning of the meeting is that she likes to see horse races.

Another reason is that she likes to be

money on horse races. And yet if any of her friends eighteen months ago had even hinted that there was a remote chance in life that she would ever feature of t. 3 whole thing, being a really visit a race track-much less bet on a from some fashion book of New York styles. At the foot of this wonderful statue were representations of many of the animals of the Philippine forest, all

friend's name from her visiting list. Last spring, however, she undertook to cure her husband of his enthusiasm over the Benning race meetings. He went every day, and this horrified his wife beyond all things. When, however, under questioning he frankly admitted to her that not only did he attend the races, but actually bet real, honest-Injun money on the horses that he gambled, in short-there was noth ing else for her to do but to rush as fast as she could for her smelling salts bottle and then to retire to the top of the house to indulge in what she afterward told her

mother was "a good cry."

The incredible depravity of her husband was the most shocking thing that she had ever met up with in her young life, and the thought of it rested like a pall upon her for many days, despite her husband's protesting assurances that he only went to the races for the fun of it, and that he had

wound about the form, and the priests had to respond to the an and in order to have their teachings command respect. The cusnever in his life put down a bet on a horse race when he couldn't afford to lose.

He did not, however, get by with it.

His wife continued to go around with tomary garb of the Virgin is too much like that worn by the natives to appeal to them, deep circles under her eyes as a result of worrying herself over the terrible end which she foresaw for her horse-gambling more elaborate than their own. So it is as much a custom of the country to dress the

Wirgin in the raiment as it is to paint the face and body of the Christ to correspond with the hue which is familiar to the natives, and I have heard of several other At which stage of the situation the inev-At which stage of the situation the inevitable woman friend who knows all about the kinks of married men came along and told the suffering little creature what to do to cure her husband of his horrible propencases where statues of the Virgin are finished in the very latest creations of the modiste's and milliner's art."

to cure her husband of his horrible propensity.

"You've got to fight fire with fire," sa.4 the inevitable woman, who had the whole thing so pat that it just couldn't be got any patter. "I advise you to just go right out to the race track with your husband. I'll be bound that when you tell him you're going to do that he'll be ready enough to stay away from the horrid, degrading track himself. But if he is sunk so low that this doesn't appal him, why just you really and-truly go with him, and see how many conniption fits he'll have when he finds you actually at his side at such a place as a actually at his side at such a place as a race track! But if he is so hardened and deau to all sense o. right and wrong as not to feel ashamed, then, why, when you get to the track with him just stiffe your feelings for the good that you'll be bound to effect, and—yes, I really mean it—why, just you bet, too, same as he does. And when ne sees you doing that I'll miss my guess if he isn't cured of his fatal propensity instantly. Wouldn't be surprised if he wouldn't drag you away from the track by main force, and, when he got home with you, solemnly vow that he'd never visit another race track as long as he lived and

This idea of the inevitable woman who had the whole game of life figured out to a mathematical cinch didn't look so bad to the quite pr m little married woman. She resolved to crowd down her feelings and take a tight hold of herself and put the

almost entirely upon foreign countries for its supply of professors and teachers; now the recruits are wholly drawn from native scholars. It scarcely requires to be shown scheme through at any cost
When she told her husband, that very evening, that she wanted to accompany him to the track on the following afternoon she was grievously disappointed to observe that he looked really delighted to hear ... ernment, so that the ministry of education may be said to have done most to weld the nation into a harmonious whole. It may fairly be inferred that this wise and full development of Japan educationally is to be It so terribly shattered the ideal she had formed of him. She had thought that he might demur at the very first word of such a proposition and wind up by indignantly refusing to take her to any such a place. However, he really looked genuinely delighted, and told her that he was glad to find that she had some sporting blood, after credited largely with the clever work now being performed by the Japanese naval commanders and government officials, the

noticeable extent, did he. Far from it, he bought her a program and a pencil, staked her to \$6—"dollar to bet on each race on your own picks, you know," as he said to her-and looked perfectly unblushing and even gloatingly happy over

the election returns show, there was practhe shameful situation. "Oh, well, wait until he actually sees me in the act of betting," the quite prim 000; from 1880 to 1884, a gain of 1.000,000; little married woman said to herself, fully, when the thing had gone this far, and so, when a grand stand commissioner 1888 to 1892, a gain of 500,000, and from 1892 came her way she recklessly handed him a to 1896, a gain of 1,900,000. Between 1876 one-dollar bill and said that she wanted and 1896 the popular vote for presidential to bet the money.

"What on, lady?" the grand stand commissioner asked her "I'm sure I don't know," she replied, lushing furiously. "Anything." blushing furiously.

Her husband, grinning, said to her "Be a hot sport, sis, and play the top one Tommy Foster. He's at 100 to 1, and look at all of the money you'll have when

1893; and, if anything like a full vote is polled next fall, there should be an enormous unprecedented increase in the total vote. In the eight years ended with No-Aching over the very thought of her husband's fallen state, she nodded her vember, 1896, this vote increased 2.400,000, and, as the population of the country has head, and the grinning grand stand commissioner jotted down a \$1 bet for her on the 100 to 1 shot, Tommy Foster. Tommy Foster walked in. greater increase than that of 1888-96.

A thing that renders it extremely difficult

The chagrined grand stand commissioner counted into her lap five crackly twenties and her original one

The quite prim little married woman went every day with her husband to the track after that to see, as she naively expressed it, that he would be sure to get home in time for dinner. abandoned that pellucid pretense when the fall meeting came around, how-

"It's a pretty wet and mussy day," he said to her on the first day of the fall meeting. "Don't you think you'd better

"Decidedly not!" she replied, with auster-"And that good thing entered that I heard about two weeks ago? 'Deed I'm

### Breakfasts at School. From the New Bedford Standard.

It is just as necessary for the child to have decent dinners and suppers as to have decent breakfasts; and necessary, also, for him to have suitable clothing, and a comfortable, wholesome place in which to sleep, and general good care in a thousand and one directions. If breakfast were given to the pupils as part of the opening exercises of the day, there would have to be supper at the closing. The danger of the hideous comestibles is just as great at night as in the morning. But what is the good of good feeding if the child is allowed to spend half the night in places of nerve-exciting amusement, or, what is fully as bad, put to bed in a stuffy, unventilated room, as scores of children are put? In taking charge of the breakfast, the child is not cared for in one one-hundreth part of his needs.

Whether in this land of free men Ameri-in citizens would or would not object to nterference with their rights to feed their hildren as they chose is not a question of much importance. In this land of fathers and riothers parents have responsibilities which cannot be rubbed out by the recommendations of experimenting doctors, or the projects of enthusiasts who want all the children brought up by the governmental machine. It might seem very fine to rear a generation of children under the control of the experts and the scientists; but the process carried on long enough would pro-duce a brood of parents who wouldn't care any more for their young than a lobster cares. Fatherhood and motherhood may be a very imperfect and bungling affair: but it infinitely better for both parents and children than any governmental incubator would be, even if the breakfasts are greasy The free American who wants his boy to breakfast in his own home, and who pro-vides the best breakfast he knows how, is a deal near knowing what children need than any pseudo-scient'st who seeks to have the breakfast administered along with the

## Time Lock on Beefsteak.

From the Kansas City Journal. An Iola man recently stopped for a while in a small town in Kentucky. One day he went to the local butcher shop and called for a porterflouse steak. "I have just started in on this beef," said the butcher. "and I won't be down to the porterhouse until about 2 o'clock. Come in then and you can get one." The method of the butcher was to lay half a beef on his block

# CURE DIDN'T WORK FAMILY PORTRAITS A TERRIBLE TANGLE

An itinerant purchasing agent for a noted New York dealer in antiques and old furniture was in Washington recently. He is starting out on his annual buying tour through Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina. He takes in the little old out-of-the-way towns of these states, driving about a great deal to reach ancient mansions that have fallen more or less into neglect and decay, and he says that he finds the section which he thus traverses the richest in America for the picking up of rich old gean capable of being furbished up horse race—the quite prim little married and restored, and then resold for ten or woman would assuredly have stricken that fifteen times the prices at which he acquires the stuff. The demand in and around New York for genuine old colonial side-boards and cabinets and buffet tables and such like, he says, is so vastly greater than the supply that he is enabled to pay first-rate prices for the stuff that he picks up on his travels, and at the same time feels assured that his firm will make a profit of

several hundred per cent on everything that he ships to New York for rehabilitation. "You wouldn't be able, in a hundred years,, to guess correctly the nature of one line of stuff that I buy in these states that comprise my territory," this buying agent said in conversation with some acquaint-ances here, "I refer to ancestral portraits. If any of you happen to know where there are any colonial portraits tucked away, no matter what their state of dimness or dil-apidation, I'll undertake to make a dicker for them and to pay you a good commission for directing me to them.

"The ancestral portrait business has had a mighty boom during recent years, and, prowl about as I will, I can't begin to get prowl about as I will, I can't begin to get hold of enough of them to supply my firm's demand for them. I am not going to go on record by even hinting that this boom in the ancestral portrait line was coincident with the prominence attained by certain associations organized by persons who felt very certain that they had had great-grand-fathers and great-grandmothers; but you fathers and great-grandmothers; but you are at liberty to draw your own inferences and form your own conclusions as to that.

It is certain that before the organization of these associations the old colonial portraits, both of men and women, hadn't as much value, except when in the possession of persons actually descended from the subjects of the postestic as the original contracts. jects of the portraits, as the original cost of the gilt upon the frames, whereas, today, any old portrait dating to the tail-end of the eighteenth or the early years of the nineteenth century is a thousand-per-cent proposition for the man who gets hold of it and knows how and where to market it. and knows how and where to market it.

"I found my territory pretty rich in these old portraits when I first began to cast about for them, less than five years ago, but I fear that the supply will not hold out much longer. I have to drive far into the gone-to-seed sections of my territory to find them nowadays, whereas at the outset I had no trouble at all in picking una

set I had no trouble at all in picking up a few of the old portraits in almost every community I visited.

"It is not to be supposed that the persons from whom I buy these old portraits are the descendants of the persons whose countenances they depict. People who have considered a programme and the persons are pretty lighted. genuine ancestral portraits are pretty liable to hang onto them, no matter how embarrassed for funds they may be, and southerners would be the last persons to permit themselves to part with portraits of their progenitors for a financial consideration. All of the old colonial portraits that I have All of the old colonial portraits that I have picked up have been those of persons whose lines are extinct, and the pictures have been in the possession of persons who consequently had no sentimental interest in them. Most of them have been stowed away in attics or cellars or in storerooms for fifty or thore years, and until the agents got along with requests to look them over were esteemed of little or no value by their possessors. They were at the outset purchasable for a few dollars, but as the werd traveled about that the portraits were in big demand the ante was raised to what the people holding them deemed enormous prices. The highest price that I ever paid for one of them was in a little town in North Carolina. The all. It was saddening, his way of accepting blood, after all. It was saddening, his way of accepting her proposition.

When, too, they reached the gay race track grand stand on the balmy spring afternoon and he actually found her at his side in such a place, did he look mortified for himself and her? Well, not to any proprietor of a mean little country grocery, who owned it. \$40 for the picture, and it was obvious that he thought he had buncoed me sadly n grueling that much m out of me for the portrait. The portrait was restored by a New York artist who is employed by my firm for this sort of work, and sold to a New York customer for

"A good many of these old portraits are actual works of art, for it is to be remembered that a number of very clever English and French and Italian portrait painters, chaps of an adventurous disposition, prowled about the southern states before and after the American revolution, making portraits of members of the great families, sometimes in return for the hospitality extended to them. Very few of the portraits dating back a hundred years or more are capable of being described as inferior, in point of artistic merit, to the best portraits of the present day, although southern homes, I find, are cluttered with the most execrable family portraits dating in execution from, say, 1815 to 1860.

"I am pretty keen, too, in search of fine old miniatures, for which there is a steady demand, at big prices, in New York and othern eastern cities. In one of the bottom drawers of an ancient mahogany dressing table that I bought in southern Virginia a few years ago I found a miniature, painted on ivory, of a lovely young girl. It was a choice and an artistic piece of work, with the date. 1794, on the reverse side. colors were seemingly as good as they had been on the day the miniature was completed, and it required absolutely no touching up. A New York woman of the 'new' type, high in the councils of feminine clubdom and all that, paid \$700 for this gem, surrounded it with diamonds cut in imitation of old-mine stones and wore it with tremendous effect at meetings which she attended of a certain dating-back women's association of which she is a prominent member. Far be it from me to say that the good lady at length began to herself that the miniature actually portrayed a colonial woman of her own family in a direct or collateral line-I am merely relating the circumstances attending her acquisition of it."

## Tramway in Hull, England.

According to United States Consul Hamm at Hull, England, the tramway system in that city, owned and operated by the runicipality, is superior in many respects to the system existing in almost any American city. The cars are double deckers and the fare is 2 cents for all distances on all lines. The financial results of this low fare system are interesting. During the past twelve months ten miles of double track, or twenty miles of single track were in operation. The gross income was about \$445,000, and the cost of operation about \$233,000, leaving a gross profit of \$212,000, and, ideducting interest on investment and the sinking fund, a net profit of \$122,600, or an average of over \$12,000 a mile of double track, which went into the city treasury. The wages paid will appear low to an American. Motormen receive from \$6.75 to \$8.50 a week and conductors from \$5 to \$6.50 per week. It is admitted however, that house rents d some kinds of provisions are cheaper in England than in most American cities. A day's work consists of ten hours. The overhead trolley is used and the speed varies in different parts of the city, the maximum being twelve miles per hour. The length of the track is being constantly leading streets will soon have car lines.

## To Cure Sleeplessness.

From Leslie's Mouthly, When we are kept awake from our fatique, the first thing to do is to say over and over to ourselves that we do not care whether we sleep or not, in order to imbue ourselves with a healthy indifference about it. It will help toward gaining this whole-some indifference to say "I am too tired to sleep, and therefore the first thing for me to do is to get rested in order to prepare for sleep. When my brain is well rested it will go to sleep; it cannot help it. When it is well rested it will sleep just as naturally as my lungs breathe, or as my heart beats." Another thing to remember-and it is very important—is that an overtired brain needs more than the usual nourishment. If you have been awake for an hour, and it is three hours after your last meal, take half a cup or a cup of hot milk. If you are awake for another two hours take half a cup more, and so, at intervals of about two hours, so long as you are awake throughout the night. Hot milk is nourishing and a sadative.

It is not often that so complicated and embarrassing a ticket tangle takes place as the one which had four persons more or less dazed at a Washington theater the other evening.

The four persons will be described as fol-

1. John Smith, whose first wife obtained a divorce from him three years ago. 2. Mrs. John Smith, second wife of the above, whom he married about a year ago. 3. Mrs. John Smith, his first wife, and who still "goes by" her married name.

4. Jack Deepsea, a naval officer, who is engaged to be married to the divorced Mrs. John Smith. Shortly after 9 o'clock the other morning

John Smith rang up the box office of the theater on his house telephone and told the ticket man who answered the 'phone that he wanted two orchestra seats for the performance that evening. He said that he'd call for them that evening at 7:45. They were to be marked for Mr. John Smith. The ticket man said to John Smith that that would be all right. He took two orchestra tickets out of the rack, put them in an envelope, marked them "John Smith" and put them away in the "to-be-called-for" pigeonhole.

Then this ticket man went out on an er-

rand, leaving another man to take his place during his absence. The other ticket man's first call up was from a lady, who said that she wanted two tickets in the orchestra for the performance that night. This lady was Mrs. John Smith, who had obtained a divorce from John Smith three years previously. Jack Smith, who had obtained a divorce from John Smith three years previously. Jack Deepsea, the naval officer, to whom she is engaged, and who is stationed at Norfolk, was due in town that evening, as he informed her in a letter which she received from him that morning, and he had suggested the theater in his letter, asking her to pick out the theater and to make the arrangements as to the seats.

"Yery well; two seats in the orchestra," said the ticket office man at the telephone. "You'll call for the mat 7:45, you say? Very well. For whom are they to be reserved?"

"Mrs. John Smith," said that lady at her "Mrs. John Smith," said that lady at her end of the telephone.

The ticket man scrawled "John Smith" on the envelope in which he placed the two tickets, and placed the envelope in the pigeonhole for "to-be-called-for" tickets.

Oddly enough, the tickets set aside for John Smith and his wife and those put aside for Mrs. John Smith and her fiance had attached coupons calling for seats not only in the same row, but side by side, in only in the same row, but side by side, in

the orchestra.

On the minute of 7:45 John Smith appeared in the lobby of the theater with his

Also on the stroke of 7:45 Jack Deepsea, the naval officer engaged to marry the divorced Mrs. John Smith, appeared in the lobby of the theater with his fiancee. All four saw each other as soon as they severally entered the lobby.

The two men glared at each other.

The two women sniffed at each other.

John Smith was the first to reach the ticket window

icket window.

"Let me have those two seats I telephoned for this morning—John Smith's the name," he said to the ticket man. The ticket man shuffled over the "to-becalled-for" envelopes, and then looked mys-

"There are reservations for two John Smiths," he said. "You didn't telephone twice, did you—or perhaps your wife, not knowing that you telephoned for the tickets, telephoned for them herself?"
"Nothing like it," replied John Smith, upon whom the situation flashed with the first words of the ticket man. "I telephoned only once, and my wife didn't telephone. I asked for two seats in the orches-

phone. I asked for two seats in the orches-tra. Let me have the John Smith envelope

that contains two orchestra seats."

The first John Smith envelope that the ticket man opened contained two orchestra seats, and he passed them over to John Smith, who, bestowing a final glare upon the naval officer, who stood in the lobby with a sandaria expression on his court. with a sardonic expression on his counte-nance, took his wife into the theater. Then the naval officer walked up to the

box office window.
"Those two seats reserved this morning for Mrs. John Smith," said the naval officer to the ticket man.

"Oh, I see," said the ticket man, a light breaking in on him. "One of the reserva-tions was for Mrs. John Smith, and my understudy in the office didn't put the 'Mrs.' before the second request for a reservation. Here are the seats, sir," and he passed over the envelope containing two orchestra seats.

Jack Deepsea took the seats, and presently was walking down the middle aisle of the theater with his fiancee, the divorced Mrs. John Smith, the usher conducting

Arriving at .he row called for by the seat coupons, Mrs. John Smith, the fiancee of Jack Deepsea, instantly saw that her former husband and his present wife had the two aisle seats, and that the only two empty seats in the row were right next to the aisle seats. She flashed a look of con-sternation at her flance. Jack Deepsea, who, however, only set his jaw down hard and nodded that, former husband or no former husband, they were to take those two seats that he had paid for.

John Smith, in standing up to permit Jack Deepsea and the former Mrs. John Smith to pass, glared vindictively at the naval officer, who returned the glare with compound interest. His wife, in kind, sniffed mightily at the sight of her husband's former wife, but her sniff wasn't a marker to the sniff given vent to by the first Mrs. John Smith. "It is too absurd," whispered the first

Mrs. John Smith to Jack Deepsea, her fiance, when they were settled in their seats. "There are lots and lots of people in the theater who know me, and I just know that they are pointing us out and-andwell, knocking and commenting, and-"Let 'em knock and comment all they want to," growled her flance, Jack Deepsea, "We've got a right to these seats," and he glared around him with a "Who's afraid?"

expression.

said Mrs. John Smith to her husband, in a tiny whisper, as soon as the other two had been seated. "And I just know that everybody in the house is talking about the absurdity of it." John Smith made some inaudible reply to

John Smith made some inaudible reply to his wife, and then the curtain went up.

When the curtain fell on the first act, Mrs. John Smith No. 1 told Jack Deepsea that she couldn't any longer stand having people behind her bore holes in the back of her head with their eyes, and told him he must have their seats changed. Jack Deepsea to the seats of the sea sea reluctantly consented to do this, and the two got up and left their seats.

"I am not going to sit alongside that brazen creature any longer," said Mrs. John Smith to her husband as soon as Jack Deepsea and his fiancee had left their seats. "You must have our seats changed instantly." John Smith told her that the other

had probably left the theater for good, but Mrs. John Smith insisted that she knew would be back-"the creature is too bold to feel in the least embarrassed"-and insisted that they obtain other seats. So the John Smiths, too, left their seats.

When the curtain went up again all four were seated side by side. It had just hap-pened that way. They had obtained sideby-side seats in the rear of the orchestra circle, and they were together once more. The previous scowls and sniffs weren't a marker to those which ensued when the four parties to the incident found how they had been huddled together the second time. They all left the theater together at the termination of the second act, the two wo-men telling their men folks that they couldn't stand the absurdity of the situation any longer.

"Very well, we'll go and get a bite to eat somewhere." said John Smith to Mrs.

"Oh, well, we can at least go somewhere and have a snack to eat," said Jack Deepsea to Mrs. John Smith No. 1.

John Smith and his wife arrived at the rathskeller only a minute or so before Jack Deepsea and his fiancee got there. Jack Deepsea and John Smith scowled and Mrs. John Smith and Mrs. John Smith No. 1 sniffed when they all saw each other again, and then Jack Deepsea and Mrs. John Smith No. 1 went to another restaurant. Washington is the city of magnificent distances, but it isn't such a big place after

## Modern Sherlock.

From the Chicago News. The modern Sherlock was working on

correspondence mystery.

"Did you notice the water mark?" asked the friend.



MR. HITCHCOCK AND MR. WILSON.

They Are Secretary Wilson and Secretary Hitchcock.

KINDRED SPIRITS

ONE IS A FARMER AND ONE A BUSINESS MAN.

But They Have Much in Common and Are Often Seen Together in Public.

Written for The Evening Star. The chums of President Roosevelt's cabinet are Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, and James Wilson, Searchary of Agriculture. They are comrades in every sense of the word. For years they in every sense of the word. have walked away from cabinet meetings together, except on bad days, when their carriages were waiting for them. They carriages were waiting for them. They manage to finish their work in the cabinet room about the same time and leave the President's offices together, Mr. Hitchcock lighting a cigar as he walks away from the cabinet room. They stroll along tothe cabinet room. They stroll along together, talking without animation and in the quiet, conservative way so characteristic of them. Generally Mr. Wilson has his hands down in his overcoat pockets, while Mr. Hichcock has a bundle of papers under one arm or in one hand, and From the Architects and Builders' Magazine, his favorite cigar in the other. A snap shot of the cabinet cronies shows them walking on Pennsylvania avenue, just in front of the White House, as they are going to their offices from a cabinet session.

The friendship between the two men

dates beck three or four years. They are men of much the same temperament and naturally got together. They began to like each other and the comradeship followed. They are jocularly twitted by the President as the "official twins" of 1 3 cabinet and the other cabinet members say | many of the great squares or market places funny things to them and about them. They go on, however, as they have gone for years, believing in and admiring each

"Tama Jim" Wilson, as he is familiarly known in Iowa, and especially in Tama county, his home, has been in the cabinet seven years, having entered his present po-sition with President McKinley seven years ago March 4 last. He has served longer ago March 4 last. He has served longer our many cities is to become a metropolis, consecutively than any man in the cabithe problem might not be such a difficult net. In fact he is the only man now in President Roosevelt's cabinet who entered the cabinet of President McKinley at the beginning of the latter's administration. He has survived all the cabinet changes of those years, and is one of the few cabinet officers whose resignation or discon-nection with official life has not at some time or other been talked of in the pa-pers. His faithful work has impressed pers. His faithful work has impressed both Presidents. and he will certainly remain with President Roosevelt as long as he desires.

### The Farmer. Mr. Wilson is a Scotchman, having been

born in Ayrsnire, Scotland, August 16, 1835. He came to the United States with his parents in 1852, settling in Connecticut. Three years later he was in his beloved county of Tama, where he soon began farming. He gravitated toward politics, first serving in the legislature, being speaker of the Iowa house at one time. He was elected to Congress in 1872, serving three terms. Before becoming Secretary of Agri-culture he was director of the agricultura experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College at

He is a farmer by inclination, and nothing pleases him better than to get among farmers. At the same time he is a hardheaded and far-seeing politician, a close-mouthed cabinet officer and a valuable man o Presidents. He has executive ability of a high order, as shown in the management of his department and the handling of important questions arising there. He doesn t bother the President much about the details of the department, as he realizes that the President is not a farmer and doesn't understand much about seed, soil and scientific matters bearing upon both. Occasionally he arises in a cabinet session and tells what his department is doing in the way of experimenting for the improvement of agribe a Japanese rice that is being

raised in Louisiana, or it may be some thing about the cotton boll weevil in Texas, but whenever he talks everybody listens, because he says something, says it briefly and in well-chosen language. He never talks unnecessarily, and he is wonderfully

### The Business Man. Ethan Allen Hitchcock is a business man

pure and simple; an exceedingly shrewd one, minus much of the fear of politicians that many public men have. Many attempts have been made to get him out of the cabinet. Western men who do not like his management of land and other questions have organized campaigns against him, but he remains in the cabinet. He probably likes the work and the President likes his honesty. Mr. Hitchcock's unvarnished hon-esty is what holds him in his position, to-gether with the fact that he knows a busigetner with the fact that he knows a business proposition as far as many man and can manage a big department like his own with ability. For ability to keep his mouth shut under all conditions Mr. Hitchcock is even superior to his chum. He so seidom talks that nothing is known of what is going on in his department until he There are no extra words and nothing to

Mr. Hitchcock is from Missouri. The republican politicians of that state do not like him because he is not a machine poli-tician. The western congressmen who have constituents seeking to grab off large chunks of government lands without much regard for the law do not like him. He sees that the grab is conducted strictly sees that the grab is conducted strictly according to law. Therefore he is unpopular. He will not do what the politicians want. A strong combination of western senators went after his scalp several years ago, or just after President Roosevelt came in. They didn't get it and the crusade against him has about stopped.

## First Ambassador to Russia. Mr. Hitchcock was nominated and con-

firmed as Secretary of the Interior December 21, 1898, but did not assume the duties of the office until the February following. When he was nominated he was the ambassador of this country to St. Petersburg. He was the first ambassador of the United States accredited to Russia, having gone there as a minister. He had not held political office prior to his appointment by President McKinley, who thought a great deal of him. He had been at the head of large business concerns in his home town of St. Louis.

Mr. Hitchcock was born in Mobile, Ala. September 19, 1835, and is just a month academy in Connecticut. He rejoined his family in St. Louis, engaging in business there. In 1860 he went to China to enter large manufacturing concerns. He re-mained at the head of these concerns until he was appointed as ambassador to St. Petersburg.

## Origin of City Plans.

All cities, with few exceptions, trace the origin of their plan to the inclosed camp, and many still show marked features of primitive fortifications. In all early schemes for defense the inclosed square was considered the best. From the time when wagons were merely parked on the plain to the time when buildings were con-structed with blank walls to the enemy, and their facade to the open square, this plan has been universally adopted; and of famous cities still show undeniable evidences of these precautions for defense. In the old city of Brussels the square upon which faces its wonderful city hall is approached by streets so narrow that they must surely have been constructed with the

idea of defense in mind.

Were it possible to forecast the rapid development of cities or to predict which of one, but such, unfortunately, is not the case. Even the most vivid imagination would scarcely have been able to predict Even the most vivid imagination the enormous increase of population and the consequent architectural development of modern cities. The rapid growth of American cities is well known, but few realize that the older cities of Europe have had a similar experience. The recent increase in Berlin has exceeded that of Chlcago, and what is true of Berlin is true of many other European centers. It is then not surprising to note that in Hanover, Hamburg, Nuremberg, Leipsic, Leignitz, St. Johann a Saar and Magdeburg modern mu-nicipal buildings of great importance have ecently been or are now being constructed,

### Grafting "Under the Bark." From the London Globe. It is well known that branches and buds

can be grafted, not only on the same but even on different species of trees, but few are aware that young fruit of certain species can be grafted on woody boughs called to nourish them. A Duchesso d'Angouleme pear, for example, taken from the native tree at the time when the young fruit required "thinning out." was grafted on a year-old twig of another tree by the method known as grafting "under the bark."

Prof. Courtois and M. Duvoire of Beauvais
describe the process as follows: The twig. or bough, was cut to a length or four or five centimeters, and the bank sit lengthwise. The stalk of the pear .... ... en flatwise. The state of the per-tened so as to pass under the bark at the slit, and the whole bound w.m. ...phia and gummed with mastic. The test of sap on gummed with mastic. The 1 - 1 of sip on the part of the fruit caused in the grafting delayed its ripening and dim... but the investigators will continue their experiments under different conditions and with other varieties of fruits. They would be pleased if other horticultures would also try the method. If it turns out a practical success it will be valuable to gardeners, because the excess of young fruit on some trees, now lost in "thinning out," might be grafted on other trees able to

### Directors' Liability in England. rom the Saturday Review.

Two test actions brought by shareholders in the Standard Exploration Company against Lord Edward Pelham Clinton and Gen. Gough-Calthorpe, who were directors, have been for several days before Mr. Justice Joyce. False statements are alleged to have been made in the prospectus, and the two defendants are sought to be made liable. The principal allegation is that large holdings were said to have been acquired in the London and Globe and its ancillary companies, the profits whereon were more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the current year. The company falled a year after the prospectus was issued and a dividend of seven shillings and commence at one end and cut along awake throughout the night. Hot milk is until t wis gone, serving his customers with pieces all the way from the hoof to the neck regardless of their preferences.

If you notice the water mark: asked a dividend of some of the was paid and a dividend of some of the until two hours, so long as you are awake throughout the night. Hot milk is the friend.

"No; I noticed the liquor mark. The man with pieces all the way from the hoof to the neck regardless of their preferences."

If you notice the water mark: asked and a dividend of some of the was paid and a dividend of some of the until he shareholders being paid anything. It is said that sealed it had 'moonshine' on his makes an announcement suited to his own the directors either knew or ought to have th